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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.80.

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August 21, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79. 2 p.m. 81.
Humidity 91.

August 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78. 2 p.m. 86.
Humidity 94.

S026 日五十月七

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS STILL MOVING BACK.

ALLIES GAIN HIGH GROUND.

Signs of Retirement in the Scarpe Valley.

London, August 19.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on August 19, states:—General Mangin's attack, made after a short artillery preparation, took the enemy again by surprise. He was holding the line weakly without reserves within call. We gained useful ground overlooking a deep wooded ravine running south-east from Nampcel to Morvion Viange where the Germans brought up troops unobserved. The enemy must now withdraw all but those on the immediate fighting line behind the plateau on his side of the valley.

Enemy Positions Threatened.

London, August 19.
Reuter's learns that General Mangin's attack has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Practically all the objectives were attained. General Mangin now holds all the high ground commanding the Oise Valley from the south and threatens the enemy positions in the direction of the Aisne. Any further French advance between the Aisne and the Oise would have disastrous possibilities for the enemy, who, realising the danger, is counter-attacking locally. Between the Lassigny massif and the Oise fighting continues. French progress continues. Le Hamel, a mile and a half north of Ribecourt, has been captured, constituting an advance of a mile and three-quarters.

Germans Still Moving Back.

London, August 19.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 19th instant, states:—From the North of Hebuterne to the south of Albert the Germans continue slowly and methodically to move back. There are now signs of a retirement in the Scarpe Valley, where our patrols have established contact with the enemy on both banks of the river. We have progressed to the south side. Prisoners state that the object of the withdrawal is to take up improved positions before the winter and to conserve man-power by shortening the line and occupying more favourable ground. Nevertheless the withdrawal means a renunciation of the offensive and an admission of a loss of initiative.
In a document which was captured General Ludendorff bemoans the shortage of horses. He says: "We must take care of our horses, as they cannot be replaced. The men must thoroughly understand that this is necessary in order to continue the war until victory is reached." The shortage is so serious that officers' mounts have been ruthlessly requisitioned. The attack on Oulstersteens ridge on the 18th inst. was more successful than was at first believed. We captured 669 prisoners, including twenty officers, many of which were Poles. The remainder were typical Saxons. We established an entire domination of the ridge with wide observation over the adjoining territory. The enemy is no longer able to watch us except from balloons.

An Enemy Communication.

London, August 19.
A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed British attacks between Meteren and Meris. We advanced our lines at Lonsely, north of the Ancre. An Australian attack at Hebeville broke down. The enemy penetrated the western part of Hebeville, and we withdrew to the eastern edge of the village. An enemy assault between Carepont and south-west of Neuvron broke down after a bitter struggle lasting many hours.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The Number Needed for Victory.

London, August 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that General March has informed representatives of the Military Committee that eighty American Divisions of 45,000 men each should be able successfully to conclude the war. He said the American Army on August 1 exceeded three million men. It had been planned to send a quarter of a million to France monthly, and it was hoped to increase the number in the spring.

BRITISH AERIAL ATTACK.

London, August 19.
The Air Ministry announces:—On the night of August 18-19, we attacked aerodromes and landing ground, and machine-gunned various targets. One machine has not returned.

U. S. WAR INDUSTRIES.

London, August 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the War Industries Board has declined to grant priority to manufacturers of cotton gins for iron, steel and fuel. The Board agreed substantially to curtail the normal production of new gins next year, as it is believed that the existing plants and equipment with repairs can be made to last until after the war.

RELEASING DUTCH SHIPS.

London, August 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that forty Dutch ships lying in the Dutch East Indies are expected to be released as the result of an informal *modus vivendi* to bring sugar, tin and quinine to the United States.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN BATTLE-FRONT.

British Troops Enter Merville.

London, Aug. 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy in the morning strongly attacked our positions on a mile front between Lihons and Herleville and succeeded in penetrating the line at two points. Our counter-attack drove him out and the situation was completely restored. We inflicted many casualties and prisoners a few. Our advance in the Merville sector continued to make considerable progress. On a front of ten thousand yards we entered Merville, from Parris to Les Puresbecques. In sharp fighting we took prisoners and machine-guns. Our total prisoners taken in the neighbourhood of Oulstersteens is now 676, including eight officers. We brought down six aeroplanes. One British machine is missing. We dropped sixteen tons of bombs during the day and night.

A Useful French Advance.

London, Aug. 19.
A French communiqué says: There was a violent action at night-time north and south of the Aisne. We prisoners yesterday four hundred west of Roye. At six o'clock last night between the Oise and Aisne our troops rectified our front on a stretch of about fifteen kilometres between south of Carlipont and Fontenay reaching on the whole line an average advance of two kilometres. We occupied the plateau west of Nampcel and reached the southern rim of Audignont ravine capturing Novionville and prisoner seven hundred, including two battalion commanders.

Allies' Systematic Efforts.

London, Aug. 19.
Reuter's learns that it was General Mangin's Tenth Army that participated in the attack mentioned in this afternoon's French communiqué. The scene of the attack is the sector between Lassigny Ridge and Soissons. Its importance lies in the threatening flankment of the German lines on the Aisne beyond Soissons.

A Havas message states: In consequence of our steady advance on Roye the German artillery fire has slackened again suggesting the transference of batteries rearward. Infantry resistance appears to be focussed on the strong points of Chaulnes, Roye, Lassigny and a few other strongholds which could be stormed any time. The Germans desire this but instead of exposing our men these redoubts are literally deluged with shells and the Allies are striking at only well defined points and attaining their objectives one after the other without undue haste. Signs of uneasiness are being given by the enemy making raids on British and French fronts to find out what their adversaries are doing.

Reports that Austria has been required to place from ten to fifteen divisions at the disposal of the German staff show how the German reserves and supply of man power have fallen.

The French Lieutenant, Fonck, brought down three enemy planes on Wednesday bringing the total number of hostile aircraft destroyed by him up to sixty.

A later message states that the railway station at Rige has been captured.

ENEMY ADMISSIONS.

London, Aug. 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters reports to-day: Two captured Austrian documents show the extraordinary mastery the Allies have obtained over the enemy in aerial warfare. The first enjoins better protection of dumps and encampments against aerial observation by better camouflage and less military orderliness. The second, from a Colonel commanding artillery, seeks to explain the impossibility of the systematic and effective destruction of the Allied artillery and indicates that the Allied guns, as well as observation, are superior. The writer complains that the inferiority of his batteries in number and power and the restriction of ammunition supply render it impossible to comply with the infantry's request for better artillery protection.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Amsterdam, Aug. 19.
The Bolshevik paper, "Pravda," states that the Soviet's appeal says that Russia's intervention in the war is necessary. The Government has therefore completed preparations to remove to Kronstadt, which is regarded as a safe place.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 17.
Silver is quiet.

GERMANS FIGHT

GERMANS.

Patrols Attack Each Other.

On June 5 one of our aeroplanes met a German two-seater, which, as our man approached, let off a flare, evidently meant as a signal. I (the "Times" correspondent) have more than once referred to the German habit of sending out single machines as decoys to draw our men on to where large patrols of enemy aeroplanes are waiting. In this case our man was cautious, and hung off to watch events, and, sure enough, in response to the flare, a party of six German scouts came to the scene. Almost simultaneously a second party of six Germans came diving out of the sun from above.

The flare signal had acted better than was intended, and brought up two patrols instead of one. The second patrol, coming from the sun, saw the first, and thought they were British, and went for them, and our man looked on while the two parties of Germans had a first-class "dog fight." Another British machine came up and watched the spectacle, and both our men saw enemy machines shot down by enemies. Then they also took a hand, and, choosing their opportunities on the outskirts of the fight, managed between them to crash three German machines. How many Germans were shot down by Germans they do not know, but they row that it was a glorious mix-up.

It was earlier incidents like this which made the German "fioroues" adopt the plan of painting their machines vermilion and

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 19.
The silver market is quiet.

AVIATION IN FORMOSA.

Used in Subjugation of Natives.

Last year Japanese aviators made several flights in Formosa for the double purpose of testing their aeroplanes in a hot climate and of intimidating the aborigines into submission. We do not know what result was obtained in regard to the first experiment, but it seems the other was very successful, for the Government-General of Formosa is credited with the intention of organising an aeroplane police-force solely for the purpose of facilitating the subjugation of the Formosan aborigines.

It is reported that when Mr. Shimomura, Chief of Civil Administration in the Formosan Government-General, visited Tokyo in March last on the occasion of the gubernatorial Conference, he fully discussed the proposal with the authorities of the War and Home Departments, and the Government-General has now included in its Estimates for the next financial year a sum of ¥80,000 for the proposed organisation of an aeroplane police-force.

According to the reported programme of the Government-General, it proposed to build two aeroplanes to begin with. Taishan will be the base of operations, and hangars will be established at Taishan, Taichu, Ato, and some other places. The aeroplanes will fly over the regions inhabited by the aborigines and drop bombs on them when they are unruly. It is not known whether the necessary aviators will be recruited from military or civilian airmen. A police-inspector attached to the Government-General of Formosa has gone to Tokyo to inspect the Tokorozawa aerodrome.

In connection with the proposal one of the military aviators who flew over Formosa last year is quoted as saying:—

"The proposal is a very opportune one, and the earlier it is carried out, the better. The greatest care, however, should be exercised in the selection of aviators and machines. The aborigines have not yet seen an aeroplane fall, and if the fliers over Formosa show any incompetency, the moral effect will be disastrous. Only the best men and machines, especially motors, should therefore be used."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

purple and yellow, and other grey colours because, when a large number of new aeroplanes suddenly come into a given area they may be easily taken by their friends for enemies. In this case the machines were not so painted.

On May 31 one of our fighting machines got a big German bombing aeroplane at night. Though it has been done before in England, this is the first time a German raider has been shot down at night from another aeroplane, though they have been got by anti-aircraft guns. In this instance the searchlight picked up the German machine and kept it illuminated, so that our man went in within 25 yards and shot it down.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Views of Mr. H. G. Wells.

London, June 29.—Mr. H. G. Wells writes as follows:—I have been following with the keenest interest the public discussion over a league of nations in the House of Lords, the press and elsewhere. There seems to be a disposition in many quarters to regard the proposal as premature and hasty, and we are being counselled to go slowly, to look before we leap, to try experimental half measures and to sit down quietly in front of the manifest difficulties of the proposal; in fact, to let it ripen for a time, as we have let the problem of Ireland ripen for a century; as we now are letting the problem in India ripen.

"These are thoroughly sage British methods. They are the methods that have done so much to make Great Britain what she is at the present time. They have received public endorsement and the approval of many of our elder statesmen, but the peculiar conditions of the present struggle call for certain unusual energy; even, indeed, haste, and call so strongly as to justify a complete departure from that discreet dilatoriness which is so frequent a characteristic of British statescraft.

This war becomes more and more clearly a half-conscious effort by humanity to adjust its habits and ideas of nationalism and loyalty and its old political forms and methods to a new scale which has been created by the increased range of all means of communication, from railways and wireless to pamphlets and guns during the last one hundred years.

These things have destroyed territorial autonomies and made the world one system physically, while mentally and politically it remains many systems. While this process of adjustment continues it seems bound to be increasingly wasteful and in its acute phases an increasingly cruel and bloody process until a new equilibrium is attained.

It is a process, therefore, that should be shortened in every possible way, and the only final adjustment which man so far has been able to discern in this scheme of a federal league of nations overriding sovereignty in such matters of universal concern as armament and tropical control. To such a league we must come if we are to come to anything out of this matter of blood and destruction.

Let me set down briefly some of the chief reasons for urgency on this question, an urgency that may even seem to be undignified to those accustomed to slow gestures in public life. They are:—

First, The increasing destructiveness of modern scientific war, of which this war, make no mistake about it, is only an improved sample.

Second, The impossibility of controlling armaments and securing world disarmament without a properly empowered international authority.

Third, The impossibility of relieving the economic struggle of the world by a mere network of treaties, tariffs and dealings without world authority.

Fourth, The impossibility of achieving satisfactory settlement of problems in tropical and desert countries, like Africa and Mesopotamia, for instance, without world authority.

Fifth, The impossibility of developing the rich and splendid promise of air traffic in anything but a belligerent direction without world authority.

No doubt the constitutional and sentimental difficulties that stand in the way of establishing a federal league of nations are colossal and intricate, but they must be overcome because there

HOLLAND'S ECONOMIC ISOLATION.

Effect of New German Prize Law.

Amsterdam, June 3.—In view of the increasing difficulty of Holland's economic situation I to-day (says a correspondent) made inquiries in an authoritative Dutch quarter, where the following statement explanatory of the situation was made to me.

Holland's difficulties arise largely from the country's position, since Holland is now almost completely shut off, so far as sea communication is concerned, from the rest of the world. One of the difficulties is the new German Prize Law, which is to be considered as a reprisal against the taking over of Dutch ships by the Allies. The immediate result of this ordinance is that every Dutch ship is liable to seizure. Several Dutch ships in the Scandinavian trade have been brought into German ports, principally Swinemunde and Ouxhaven. About eight Dutch vessels, some quite small, have already been treated in this way.

The result is that Dutch shipping has been practically stopped, except the ships to be exchanged for ships bringing grain from America. Two of these ships, which leave tomorrow (Tuesday), are the "Hector" and "Zyldek." They go out in exchange for the "Jara" and "Siella." Together these last two will bring about 8,000 tons of grain. The Germans have agreed not to molest these four ships. The quantity of grain, however, is not large, and will not supply Dutch needs for very long, inasmuch as 20,000 tons monthly are needed to allow a bread ration of 200 grammes (7oz.) daily per head. This consignment is the first instalment of a provisional 100,000 tons which the Allies have placed at the disposal of the Dutch Government and which will have to be brought by degrees.

In the meantime, Holland is entirely cut off from other sources of food supply. She gets other commodities from Germany. These include coal, iron, steel, potash, aniline dyes, salt, machinery, and wood, all necessary for her industries and agriculture. Her economic agreement with Germany, by which she received supplies of these commodities expired last April, but a "modus vivendi" is in operation, as a result of which she gets supplies of all these things except coal. The "modus vivendi," however, cannot continue indefinitely; and consequently a new agreement is necessary.

This new agreement is now being negotiated but the negotiations are hanging fire. Holland has had no coal from Germany for two months, and there is no immediate prospect of her getting any. She is meanwhile exporting to Germany under the "modus vivendi" principally vegetables, she is now exporting no eggs, butter, cheese, or meat; indeed, she has no meat although she has a large stock of milk cows. Hope of arriving at an agreement with Germany has not been abandoned, though it is less easy to attain than when Holland had more to give in return for what she received.

is no way out for humanity except to overcome them.

The people do not seem to realise how far the consuming of the world already has gone and at what pace it now is proceeding. The world now is not like an old unsatisfactory house that we have plenty of time to rebuild and that would be a pity to rebuild too hastily. It is a house on fire and it is time to get to work if we want to save it as it is now.

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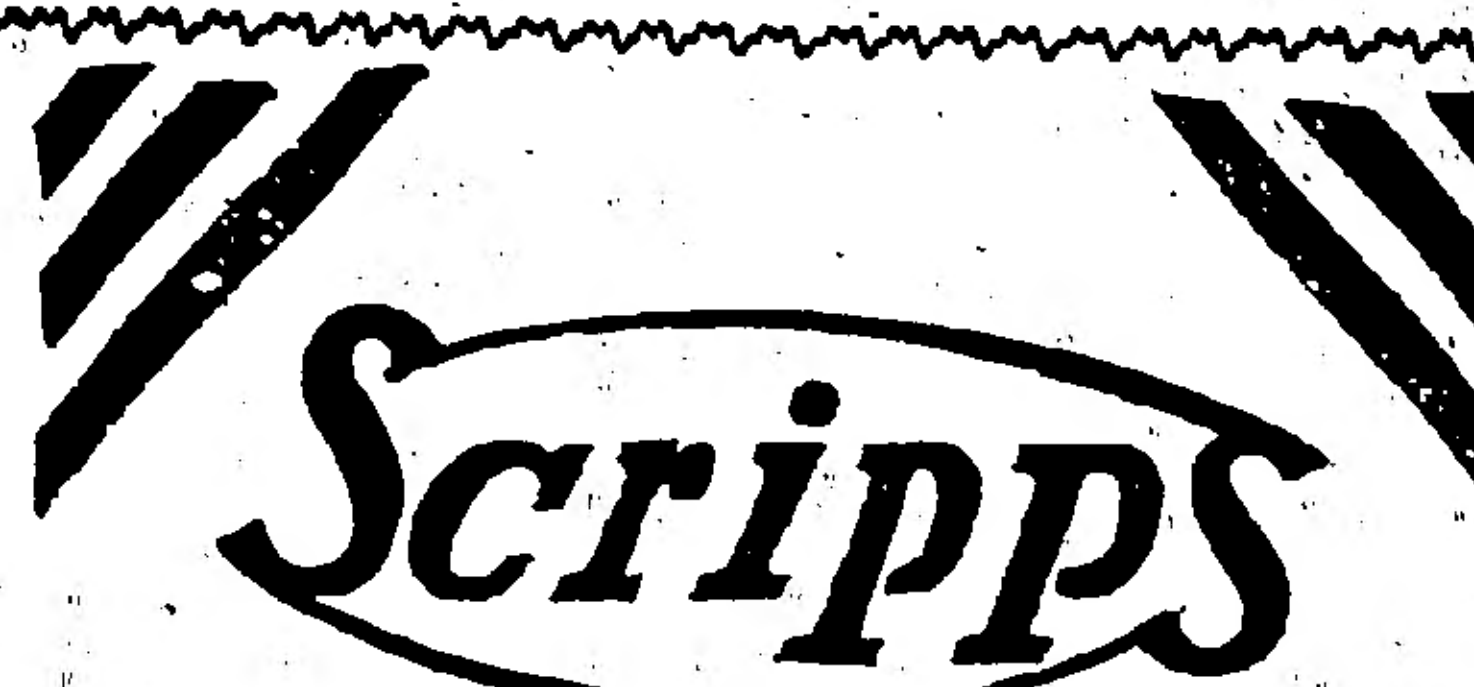
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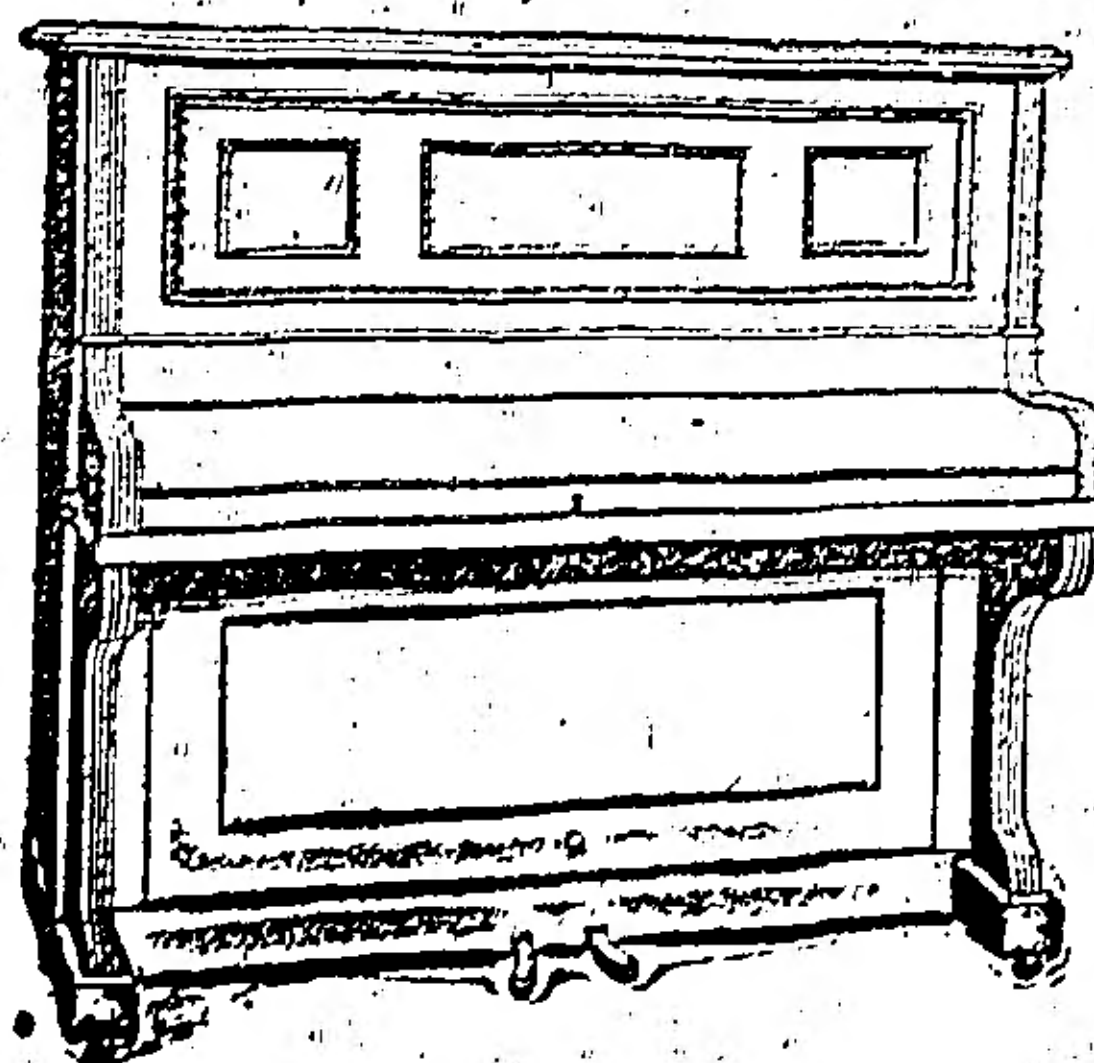
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GENERAL NEWS.

The American Way.

San Antonio (Texas). Forty-
five conscientious objectors who
refused to wear military uniforms
were recently sentenced by court-
martial to imprisonment for life.
General O'Neill, who reviewed
the records of the trial, has now
reduced the sentence to 25 years'
imprisonment in each case.—
Reuter.Sir George Alexander's Will.
Sir George Alexander, the
scot manager, has left £90,672,
with net personally £60,058. His
bequests included \$5,000 and
personal effects to his wife; £1,000
each to Miss Lillian Braithwaite
and Lady Cicely Bellie-
Hamilton; and his right in
Oscar Wilde's comedies, "Lady
Windermere's Fan" and "The
Importance of Being Earned," to
Vyvian Holland, son of Oscar
Wilde. There are also bequests
ranging from \$350 to £20 to all
the permanent staff at the St.
James's Theatre, Subject to Lady
Alexander's life-interest, generous
bequests are also provided out of
the residue for theatrical charities.Nine Days in Open Boat.
Typical brutality was displayed
by the Germans in sinking the
the Glasgow steamship Elliston
in the Atlantic recently. The
vessel, which was laden with coal,
was shelled by a U-boat for three
and a half hours. The British
captain returned the fire until the
ammunition was spent, and then
abandoned the vessel, which was
boarded by the submarine's crew
and sunk with bombs. The master
was taken prisoner. The drinking
water in the port lifeboat was
destroyed by the Germans, who
also removed the mast sails, and
all the oars except two leaving
the British sailors to find land as
best they could. The starboard
boat was allowed to get away
unmolested and was picked up
by a schooner when near Las
Palmas. The crew of the port
lifeboat, after great hardship, also
succeeded in making Las Palmas
nine days after abandoning the
Elliston.Torpedoed four Times.
An extraordinary experience
has recently fallen to the lot of
those serving in a cargo ship.
From information which has
reached the Imperial Merchant
Service Guild from one of the
officers serving in the ship, it would
appear that the ship was torped-
doed no less than four times but
they managed to keep her afloat,
and they were eventually towed
into port, where she is now under-
going repairs. Two torpedoes
struck the ship on a Saturday
afternoon, and two more were
fired into her on the next morn-
ing. There is not a vestige of
doubt about four torpedoes hav-
ing hit the ship as they were all
very distinctly seen approaching
the vessel before striking,
and it is understood that
several more torpedoes which
were fired at the ship were evaded
by the smart seamanship of those
in charge of the bridge. Con-
sidering the tremendous damage
that one torpedo can do at times
when it strikes a ship in a vital
part this must surely be a record
for a cargo ship at any rate—we
believe that oases have occurred
of oil-tanks being torpedoed four
or five times and have managed
to reach port.War Savings Among Seamen.
A war savings propaganda
amongst merchant seamen is,
says the London correspondent
of the Manchester Guardian in
preparation, a comprehensive
effort being about to be made to
interest the merchant service
in the scheme. The War
Savings Committee has had
for some time a naval sub-
committee to bring the ques-
tion before the Navy, and nearly
every battleship has a small com-
mittee, on which the men have
their own representatives, work-
ing for war savings. This is all
the more reason why the merchant
service should be attacked, con-
tinues the correspondent, for
the magnificent work of officers
and men has been recognised
by the shipowners, and the
amount of money now reaching
the merchant service is very great.
Special propaganda literature and
posters have been prepared for
ships as well as for shipping
officers. It would be a good idea
if war savings committees could
be organised on merchant ships
as well as on warships.LIME JUICE
CORDIAL.

SIRDIR

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GENERAL NEWS.

Not Too Old at Seventy.
Following a statement at an inquest by the City of London coroner concerning the Bill now before Parliament for extending the age of jurors for service, the foreman said that he was over 70 years of age, and that he still felt fit and capable of acting as a jurymen. The coroner explained that there was no limit of age in a coroner's court, provided that 21 years had been attained. His experience was that judgment usually improved with age. Judges and other public servants were capable of the very best work well over the age of 80.

Pistol v. Broom.

When Arthur Bowen, a munition worker, was walking along Lower-road, Edmonton, early one morning recently he was fired at by a man with a pistol. A bullet entered Bowen's left arm, and he at once ran towards the man, who, he alleges, had fired at him. As he did so another shot was fired; this time the bullet caught Bowen's jacket and dropped into the right hand pocket, inflicting no injury. Two special constables—Wilds and Leverett—intervened. The man was then apparently trying to reload the pistol, but Leverett, who was at the moment following his ordinary occupation as a road-sweeper, stopped him by pushing a broom into his face. Wilds then took the pistol from the man, and he was conveyed to Edmonton Police Station, where he gave the name of Frank Rumble. Both men were employed at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield.

Madsen Gun to be Investigated.
More was heard about the Madsen gun in the House of Lords recently, and the Earl of Crawford gave an undertaking that the Army Council, through their experts, would investigate the weapon fully and immediately, and that the military authorities in France would be given an opportunity of examining it on the spot. To the reasons given in the House of Commons on May 29 for the rejection of the gun by the authorities, Lord Elphinstone added that if the gun were adopted and the supply were to be effective factories would have to be erected and machinery made and the factories manned with labour. This would take a considerable time and in addition, would make serious inroads on the man-power of the country. The subject was being carefully considered by the War Office in close consultation with the Ministry of Munitions, and both Departments were anxious to find solution of the difficulties in order, if possible, to undertake the manufacture of Madsen guns.

The Situation in Hungary.
Mr. Arker Methingham, a Nottingham lace manufacturer, who six years ago was induced by a gift of land and other valuable concessions to transfer machines to Hungary and establish a complete lace-making industry there, has recently returned. Public feeling, he says, in Hungary is decidedly less bitter against England than against their German taskmasters, but they dare not break away yet for fear of the vengeance which would fall upon them. The economic situation is worse in Austria than in Hungary, but untold misery is being inflicted upon the working classes by the food shortage. Butter is from 12s. to 14s. a pound, and the present bread and flour ration is utterly inadequate, particularly in families of growing children. Thousands of people have been weakened by lack of proper food, and many deaths have occurred. Boots are £11 10s. a pair, clothes £24 to 30 a suit, and bootlaces are half-a-crown a pair. The non-arrival of the expected supplies from the Ukraine caused a serious reaction. Prague is in a continual ferment, and the Versailles Declaration in favour of Czech independence should have a useful effect. Over a million prisoners, mainly Russians, are skillfully employed, and from a business standpoint England's policy of keeping the prisoners in artistic idleness has struck him as little short of suicidal.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Superstitious Number.

Thirty-four nurses from South Africa, survivors from the Kenilworth Castle, arrived at Paddington recently. The superstitious among them declared that the number 13 was at the root of their troubles. Thirteen of them came from the Transvaal, the vessel was going at 13 knots at the time, and they could name 13 occasions on which the number 13 had figured. The V.A.D. whose number was 13, however, said she had had a particularly lucky escape.

High Prices in Japan.

Prices of commodities in Osaka, which may be taken as holding good throughout the country, show a new record. During July of 1918 the price index of 50 staple commodities 31 showed an advance and 9 a decline, while 10 remained unchanged. The index number worked out at 289, which shows an increase of 13 over the previous month and of 12 over the figure for May 1 last, when prices were the highest on record. The advance is due to the revival of activity in trade and industry consequent upon the disappearance of unfavourable factors in regard to the military situation. The articles showing a decline are those for which there is no large demand.

The Plight of Russia.

The State Department at Washington is informed that starvation and economic and financial disaster threaten Russia. The prospects for the 1918 harvest are very poor, and the financial chaos is almost complete. The Russian Commissary for economic information said that the number of fields cultivated in 1918 as compared with 1916 were:—30 per cent. Ekaterinof, 49 per cent. Storknith, 57 per cent. Kharif, 29 per cent. Saratoff, 30 per cent. Samara, 34 per cent. Kazan. Preliminary aid from the American people will soon be acquired in the shape of a Red Cross ship, which will convey food, clothing, and medicine supplies.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

A Contemptuous German Professor.

"Residue-Russia" is the name given to what is left of the Russian Empire by Prof. Paul Rohrbach, the German historian. Lecturing before a large audience in Berlin, he said:—

"Petrograd, born of the western provinces, the Ukraine, Bessarabia, is only a residue. Danger from Russia in any shape is no longer to be feared by Germany. Russia is now a mere geographical conception and nothing more. And it will never be anything else. Its powers of cohesion, reorganisation, and reconstruction, are gone forever."

"As a world Power Russia has ceased to exist, and all the talk about the great nation which has not yet been destroyed is simply sentimental rubbish. The nation no longer exists save as an obsolete mass. Residue-Russia may still have 100,000,000 inhabitants. This looks stupendous, but it contains no element of danger. The great resources and reliance of Russia used to be her export of grain. Residue-Russia does not possess this. All the talk of Russia's inexhaustible resources is a legend. Residue-Russia will be a community of peasants—90 per cent. of them with not too much fertile soil. It will be thickly peopled, huge in area, but politically, economically, financially, and militarily weak—a stupid, apathetic State of peasants."

"In contrast to Residue-Russia the shattered territories are capable of high development. The Ukraine has the best prospect of developing in strength and economically. Her harvests could easily be multiplied threefold. As regards Poland, the less said the better, but it might be well if Polish energies could be diverted to Residue-Russia, where they could Polishise, Catholicise, and agitate to their heart's content. That would be a matter of indifference to us. The laying low of the Russian will be regarded by us as a masterly breaking through of the encircling policy pursued against Germany. We have now the other

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great task to accomplish—the burning of per sea imprisonment in the West."

Gold Coins in India.
The "gold mohur" which is in India as legendary as the guinea in England is reappearing under stress of war conditions. A branch of the Royal Mint is empowered to strike sovereigns, which are current in India at fifteen rupees, but as the dies are not yet available

a "gold mohur" of similar size and fineness is to fill the gap. Probably the anxiety to put more gold into circulation is not unconnected with the fact that silver is so high that the sovereign is worth actually less than fifteen rupees. The Indian likes his money in metallic form, and the low value paper currency that has been issued in these stringent times has not achieved any popularity.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1918.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

The information contained in a recent telegram that the Service dollar grievances have been raised at a meeting of the China Association in London has created some degree of satisfaction locally, and we hear that representations are again likely to be made by those affected in Hongkong. We are not surprised that that is the case, for there can be no two opinions as to the hardships which are endured by the present position, which the Times has rightly described as "eminently unsatisfactory." This has always been more or less of a burning question, but it has been more pointedly brought forward since the war owing to the steady rise in the exchange value of the local dollar, which, under the present system of salaries being reckoned in sterling and paid in dollars, has inevitably meant that there has been a progressive diminution in the amount of money received by those concerned.

It is true that something has been done as a result of local representations to the Home authorities, but the new scheme, while a distinct improvement on old conditions, does not in any sense fully meet the case. It seems that the whole subject has recently been under consideration by an Inter-Departmental Committee and that this body has agreed that further revision is necessary as regards Consular and Diplomatic pay, but that there are still difficulties in the way of doing anything more for the Naval and Military Services. As to what those difficulties are, nothing is said, but for ourselves we cannot see why they can be overcome in the one case and not surmounted in the other. The Times expresses some measure of wonderment that the Home authorities have declined the offer which it is understood the Hongkong Government made to bear the whole loss of exchange by the Naval and Military Services during the war, and if that is really the case, it would certainly be interesting to know the precise reasons for such a decision. That could best be done by means of question and answer either in the House of Commons or in the local Legislative Council, by which process the actual state of affairs could be ascertained. At any rate, whatever the facts in this regard are, there is no question as to the desirability—indeed, the necessity—for some further attempt to be made to readjust the present most anomalous conditions. The present method, by which a proportion of pay is reckoned on a relatively low dollar basis and the remainder on the current rate, is a much-appreciated concession on the old system, but it is still far from satisfactory inasmuch as it still makes the amount of a man's pay conditional on the rate of exchange, and, with a continuance of the present tendency in this respect, there is only one certainty that can be counted upon by the receiver—namely, that he will get fewer dollars per month as each pay-day comes round. That obviously is a most unfair and inequitable system. We know indeed of many cases in which Service men find themselves to-day with lower salaries in actual cash than they received when first coming East, despite the granting of "increases," which, however, can only be rightly so-called when viewed from a sterling standpoint.

The whole basic system is, of course, wrong, and until it is radically and fundamentally reformed these glaring inequalities will continue to persist. Every man has a right to know what his monthly salary shall be; it is unjust and utterly anomalous that his pay should be subject to such outside influences as the variation in the exchange value of the silver dollar. The matter can be satisfactorily and permanently dealt with only in one manner, and that is to pay Service men on a purely local currency basis wherever they may happen to be sent, and, if that system results in either loss or gain to the Imperial authorities, then the latter must make allowances for such contingencies. That is, admittedly, an ideal, but it is also a sheer common-sense. However, if it cannot now be acted upon, at least some improvement on the existing conditions is urgently called for.

The War Situation.

Though there is a momentary lull on the Western Front so far as big operations are concerned, the daily communiques all seem to indicate that schemes of distinct strategic significance are still being matured. Here and there we are gaining points of vantage and making useful little hauls of prisoners, and are proceeding with the tasks that confront us in a thoroughly systematic manner. Behind all that is transpiring there is genius at work, and it would only be in the natural order of things were the battle again to blaze up again in the near future, when the Allies have secured the necessary points to enable them to bring fresh disasters to the enemy's forces. The situation at the moment is well worth watching, for in it there is promise of great things.

Dangerous Hillside.

The conclusion of the enquiry into the fatality caused by the recent landslide at Morrison Hill, with the expression of opinion by the jury, has again raised the oft-discussed question of the Government's responsibilities towards householders. All are familiar with the facts of the tragedy, but it is somewhat in the nature of a revelation to learn that as far back as 1909 the dangerous condition of this particular hillside was pointed out to the Public Works Department. It was stated during the enquiry by an official of the Department that as the hillside was covered with thick undergrowth a fall of earth was a matter impossible to foresee, but the previous warning was treated as a matter unable to be acted upon except in so far as facilities would be granted to the owners of the property endangered to partially remedy the state of affairs. As a public authority, charged with safeguarding public safety, it would seem that the policy adopted by the Public Works Department falls considerably short of what it should be, for it was definitely stated that the Government could not undertake the removal of dangerous boulders, but would leave it to be done at the expense of the owners. The point as to by whom the expense should be borne should hardly be the determining factor when human lives are at stake, and if the Department is not prepared to spend in this direction, surely it should obtain powers to force the owners to act in all cases where danger is proved. There must be many sites in this Colony endangered by hillside and it would be a wise action if inspections were made and action compelled. The frequency of landslides have simply proved the necessity for something being done, for delay in such a matter is dangerous.

An Urgent Matter.

Whilst on the question of residential dangers, reference might be made to the small collapse which took place at West Point yesterday, this being another instance in which a portion of a building suddenly came down simply because it was too rotten to remain standing longer. It has been put on record by an official of the P.W.D. that inspections are never made unless a report is sent in or alterations are being carried out, but if more lives are not to be sacrificed there will have to be a change in procedure. There must be hundreds of houses in the West Point district well over fifty years old, built by Chinese jerry-builders at a time when regulations were not strict, and it must be surprising to many that they have stood so long. It is hardly to be expected that a rent-receiving landlord is going to report, and the occupants are usually not of the kind to worry about such things. Even if a great amount of additional work is involved, a systematic and periodic inspection should be aimed at, for the matter is one that vitally affects hundreds of lives. We note that even in Canton houses that are in a dangerous condition are to be pulled down; and the demolition of many houses in Hongkong would be a public benefit. Will any of our unofficial members interest themselves?

DAY BY DAY.

SEEK NOT THAT WHICH MAY CURB OR ROB THEE OF THY INWARD LIBERTY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 15th anniversary of the death of Lord Salisbury.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5.15/16d.

Health Return.
Yesterday there were notified one fatal case of plague and one non-fatal occurrence of spotted fever, both sufferers being Chinese.

Alleged Theft of Fowls.
Mr. Wood to-day remanded the case in which a Chinese was charged for pilfering a crate of fowls valued at \$65, on board the s.s. Heungshan at the Canton Wharf. The accused denied the charge.

Mail Lost.
The Post Office notifies that the mail for Hongkong, despatched from Wellington, New Zealand, on the 22nd June last, has been lost in the sinking of the s.s. Wimmera off the New Zealand coast.

Bank Dividend.
The local office of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office at Paris according to which, the Board of Directors has authorised the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. shareholders for the year 1917.

J. P.'s Election.
Mr. H. W. Bird is standing for the vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C. His proposer is the Hon. Mr. D. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E.

A Weak Defence.
A Chinese lad pleaded not guilty when charged at the Police Court to-day with the unlawful possession of a brass hydrant cap and a brass deck cap. The articles were supposed to be purloined from the neighbourhood of Queen's Street. The defendant gave the plea that he had bought the articles from a marine hawk, but did not know his whereabouts. A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

Alleged Snatching.
A Chinese was acquitted on the grounds of insufficient evidence when charged at the Police Court to-day with snatching a gold bangle from the wrist of a child whilst in the custody of an old woman. The complainant said that she was in a theatre at the time and the accused had taken the wrist of the child and later the bangle was found to be missing.

For U. S. Red Cross.
The American Red Cross Society, through the American Consulate General, acknowledges the receipt from Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company of \$459 (Hongkong currency) as proceeds of the baseball game held on Wednesday, the 14th August, the management of which Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company, conducted at their own expense and with gratifying success.

Installing Additional Lights.
A Chinese woman was summoned before Mr. Wood this morning to answer a charge of having additional electric lights without the sanction of the proper authorities. Mr. Bannerman, of the Hongkong Electric Co., appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Hung was for the defence. Mr. Hung pleaded guilty for the defendant and asked His Worship to be lenient with her.

Big Cinema Attraction.
Maintaining their policy of securing films of deep interest to their patrons, the Victoria Theatre management has arranged for the screening of a special picture for three nights, commencing to-morrow. This is "The Mark of Cain," which has had a really phenomenal run in London. It is a clever and decidedly mysterious detective story, and we understand that it is marvellously acted. There should be crowded audiences on these three nights.

TRIAL OF ISSUE.

An Interesting Case Adjourned.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir W. Rees Davies), a case was heard in which Fung Pak-hung and others, (trading as the Hong Fat-loi) and Cheung Tze-wai were parties in a trial of issue as to whether defendant has to account to the Salt Commissioner for a certain sum. The plaintiffs, who are agents of the Salt Commissioner of the Province of Kwangtung in the Republic of China, trading under the style of Hong Fat Loi, ask that all necessary enquiry be made into the disbursement made by the defendant on behalf of the plaintiffs out of the sum of \$17,500, the equivalent of H.K. Tael 12,600 at the rate of 7.2 mace to the dollar, received by the defendant from To Lan Ting from the branch depot in Hong Po, which is the amount said to be due to the plaintiffs.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring), appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jenkin, in opening, said that he would have to make an application which he knew would be distasteful to His Lordship, but he would ask for His Lordship's indulgence. He wished to say that he only received the instructions from his solicitor yesterday at 4.15 p.m., and the reason for this delay was that the plaintiffs did not put up the security required. Although the plaintiffs did not put up the security, their solicitors had given an undertaking that the security would be provided. The summons was served on August 9. The case was started in 1916 before the Poigne Judge, and since the action an affidavit attached to the application had been made. He asked for a short adjournment only.

Mr. Alabaster said that his clients lived in the country, and it would be inconvenient for them to come down. They were told to either put up security or give an undertaking. This undertaking had been given.

The Chief Justice said he would have thought Mr. Jenkin's solicitor could have found out definitely whether the security would be put up.

Mr. Alabaster said he objected to the adjournment.

Mr. Jenkin repeated that he was not ready to go on.

His Lordship said he could adjourn the case until to-morrow, and the costs of the adjournment would have to be borne by defendant. How long would the case be likely to last?

Mr. Jenkin said he could not say, but his friend said there was no defence—(Laughter).

PRESENTATIONS.

Send-off to Kowloon Dock Men.

There was a large attendance in the Recreation Room at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock last evening, when presentations were made to Mr. A. G. Graham and Mr. W. E. Cooke, who are both leaving for active service. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Forsyth, the President of the Recreation Club, and those present included Mr. R. M. Dyer, Chief Manager, many fellow employees and a number of friends.

In handing to the departing men pocket cases containing substantial cheques, Mr. Forsyth mentioned that the Dock Company had an excellent war record. He referred to the hard work Mr. Graham had put in as sergeant in the H.K. Defence Corps, and said that both men carried with them the best wishes of all the Dock staff in the hope that they would speedily return to Hongkong.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Dyer, Lieut. F. H. Thomas of the Defence Corps, who spoke highly of Sergeant Graham's work, and others, the company heartily drinking the health of the departing men and accorded musical honours to the toast.

During the evening an enjoyable musical programme was gone through, and a very pleasant function concluded by the singing of the National Anthem and Auld Lang Syne.

MORRISON HILL ROAD COLLAPSE.

Jury's Recommendations to Government.

Yesterday afternoon the enquiry into the recent collapse at Morrison Hill Road was concluded.

The evidence being completed, the foreman of the jury said:—I have before me some correspondence written to the Director of the P.W.D. in June 1905 by owners of houses on Inland Lot No. 1527, which is situated on the northern slope of Morrison Hill Road. These letters were written by owners of houses in that Inland Lot after a slight landslide occurred. The letters chiefly complained of the dangerous aspect of Morrison Hill and the many boulders embedded there. The letters invited the building officials to make every possible effort to prevent any impending landslide so as to secure life and property in the houses at the foot of the hill.

The foreman read several letters sent in to the P.W.D. by lessees and owners of houses at Morrison Hill Road in relation to the matter.

Mr. Wright of the P.W.D. was recalled and the foreman of the jury put the following question:—Are there any reports or records of landslides similar to what happened on August 4th and have there been any complaints made?

Mr. Wright:—To my knowledge there were two minor landslides in 1916, one of which I mentioned on August 20th, and in each case the owners of houses in the neighbourhood informed the Government of the danger of slips. The P.W.D. also had such information. The Government accepted no responsibility in the matter. I have no recollection of seeing the letter read by the foreman. Facilities were open to owners to remove boulders or anything dangerous, at their own expense.

On the part of the Government have any real steps been taken to rectify the position and to secure the houses from damage from falling boulders or slips?—To the best of my knowledge certain measures were taken by the Government but no very important measures have been adopted. I am inclined to think that the Government completed the butters on the rear of No. 28, Morrison Hill Road.

Is there any intention on the part of the Government to carry out immediate steps to inspect Morrison Hill and take measures to safeguard life and property at the foot of the hill?—To my knowledge there are no such intentions, although I have no authority to speak for the Government.

The foreman of the jury said that the series of questions had put were to obtain general information only.

The verdict returned by the jury as to the cause of the deaths of deceased read as follows:—We, the jury, find that the deceased met their deaths as the result of the landslide which occurred on August 4th, at 10 a.m. We do not attribute these deaths to any person's gross negligence. We strongly recommend that immediate steps should be taken by the Government to inspect Morrison Hill with a view to the prevention of further landslides, also the removal of any dangerous boulders, in order to give safety to the occupants of the houses situated at the foot of the hill.

NO APPETITE THIS WEATHER?

Then you need the aid of



the laxative which accelerates digestion, gently stimulates the liver, dispels constipation, biliousness, sick headaches.

Of all chemists, 60 cents the box, or post-free from Dr. Williams' Medical Co., 96 Broadway, New York.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The knighthood which has gone to Mr. William Orpen in the K.B.E. list issued recently is particularly interesting, as honours do not usually go to painters when they are doing their best work. They usually come when they are elected president of some art society or have otherwise some semi-public position. One would like to think that the honour given to Mr. Orpen is solely because of his artistic distinction, but the fact that he generously gave to the nation the collection of paintings he had done in the war had doubtless something to do with it. Mr. Orpen was born in Ireland forty years ago. He served in the Army Service Corps, and latterly has been one of the official artists at the front. Like Sir John Lavery, who got a knighthood last year, his only connection with the Royal Academy came after his success was established in the market as well as among the critical. Like Mr. Augustus John and Mr. Rothenstein, he was a pupil at the Slade School, when he was deeply influenced by the draughtsmanship of M. Legros, the great French draughtsman and teacher, who has left so profound a bias on English art. A collection of Mr. Orpen's war pictures is on view at the Agnew Gallery. Another of the new knights, Colonel W. A. F. Sinclair, is Director of National Service for the whole London region. He was one of Lord Kitchener's "finds" and took a big part in the organisation of recruiting, and he was chiefly responsible for the compilation of the register of the nation.

Mr. Bernard Shaw must have heartily endorsed the selection of Mr. Sidney Webb, whom he considers "the cleverest man in England," as the Labour candidate for the University of London at the next general election. They first met in 1879 at a debate for the now defunct Zetetical Society. "Sidney Webb at that time," says Mr. Shaw, "was a man of about 21, with small, pretty hands and feet and a profile that suggested an improvement on Napoleon III. He had a fine forehead; a long head, and remarkably thick, strong, dark hair. He knew all about the subject of debate; knew more than the lecturer; knew more than anybody present; had read everything that had ever been written on the subject, and remembered all the facts that bore on it. He used notes, kicked them off one by one; threw them away, and finished with a coolness and clearness that, to me, in my then trembling state, seemed miraculous. Quite the cleverest thing I ever did in my life was to force my friendship on Webb, to extort his, and to keep it."

By means of two spelling errors, an eight-year-old schoolboy has recently indicated a new phase in the character of a deservedly unpopular monarch. He wrote, "William Rufus had a new forest maid. If anybody was found looking at his deer, Rufus had his eyes put out."

The bombardments of Paris by the big German gun recall the attempted destruction of Bonaparte in that city by means of the remarkable missile known in those days as the "infernal." This machine is familiar to those acquainted with the history of artillery. St. Remi, in his "Memoir of Artillery," gives a section and view of an infernal used by the English at St. Malo. He there records that it was "34 feet in length, 18 in height," and that it "broke many windows and uncovered many houses, with no other effect." History credits the invention of the first infernal to Frederic Jambelet, an Italian engineer, who put it into practice at the siege of Antwerp by the Duke of Parma, 1585. Striking testimony to its effectiveness on that occasion is to be found in Strada's "History of the Belgic Wars." When, afterwards, the English "tried it at Dunkirk and St. Malo it was for some reason quite unsuccessful, and it met with no success when under King William, tried it at Havre de Grace.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Death of Lieut. P. S. Dixon.

Considerable regret has been caused in the Colony by the news of the death in action of Lieut. P. Sydenham Dixon, who was formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. Deceased, according to a telegram received from Home by Mr. Grist, was killed on the 7th inst.

Lieut. Dixon originally came to Hongkong in 1908 when he joined the firm of Mr. R. A. Harding, solicitor, but after remaining some time he left for Home. Subsequently he returned to the East and commenced practising in Shanghai. Later he returned to Hongkong, joining Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist in 1913 and remaining here until he left for the front in January, 1918. He was very anxious to go Home to fight, especially after receiving the news that his elder brother had been killed in action, and it was with great regret that his very many friends in the Colony said goodbye to him. He was most popular, not only with his brother solicitors, but also with a large number of others to whom he had endeared himself because of his unfeigned courtesy and kindly disposition. There was not one of his friends and acquaintances who were not extremely sorry to lose him when he went to join up and the news of his death whilst fighting for his country has come as a great sorrow to them. He was man of sterling qualities and high principles, and his loss is keenly felt.

Lieut. Dixon was a native of Carlisle, where his people at present reside.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE COUNCIL ELECTION.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—I have been waiting for a Justice of the Peace to call the attention of the public to Mr. Jenkin's nomination to temporarily represent the Justices of the Peace in the Legislative Council. Surely in his police position he is an official and as he holds the honourable position of A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor, how can he be unofficial? As regards the others, either Mr. Lang, as an able merchant, or Mr. Lowe, who as the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and his private profession, is thoroughly in touch with the commercial needs of the Colony, would make an ideal member of the Council. Mr. Bird may have qualifications for it too, but I do not know them. Surely we are safe, as regards his speciality, in the hands of Mr. Chatham.

I am sure, sir, I am voicing the feelings of the lay or non-Justices of the Peace of the community when I suggest that Mr. Jenkin should retire from the contest.

Yours etc.

VOX POPULI

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918.

MILITARY SERVICE ALLOWANCES.

Sir,—In justice to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, and to their views on the point, which were communicated to the Government by letter on 29th June last, I am writing to inform the Public through the Press that the Unofficial Members have asked the Government, but without success, to amend the recent Government Notification, in which a distinction is drawn between the amounts of the allowances to be made to wives and children according to whether they are or are not of pure European descent, in such a way as to abolish such distinction.

Yours etc.

H. E. POLLOCK.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918.
[Although we have closed the correspondence on this subject, we publish the above as being a piece of public information.—Ed. H. K. T.]

"G. K. C." A SOLDIER.

Some Press Opinions.

That Maker of Paradoxes, G. K. Chesterton, has says the *Literary Digest* apparently evolved the greatest paradox of his life in getting himself drafted into the British Army. His girth alone, which makes him the favorite and frequent impersonator of Dr. Johnson at fairs and festivals, would seem to preclude him from the life of camps and trenches. But the paradox, as the *New York Times* sees it, is that this is the very kind of life to which he has been all the time destined. It takes up the cue:

"The essential paradox about Gilbert K. Chesterton has always been that he was born in the nineteenth century. All the flood of salt and merry paradoxes with which he has excited us these many years has flown from this beginning. Now the news that he has been drafted and found physically fit goes a long way toward remedying this anachronism. G. K. was born to be a swashbuckling soldier of fortune, say, of the Prince Hal period, and while present-day fighting is not strong in swash and similar romantic qualities, it is a man's job and a great adventure, and we risk the guess that G. K. in a trench will be more at home in his age than anywhere else.

"There will be an outcry against turning so great a writer into cannon-fodder. But in this protest we feel sure Mr. Chesterton will not join. Paradoxes are all very well for peace time, but they are pale meat in these days of great battling. Already in his writings in *The New Witness* he has abandoned a good many of his old tricks. Take this passage from the latest number of his magazine to reach this country.

"We stand for the man against the machine; and if a machine can kill a man it remains true that there is no machine that can make one. We hold on for the history of the West; for the men who built the cathedral against the man who can only burn them; for the spirit that filled Shakespeare with songs against the spirit that can only confuse him with notes. This truth should be a trumpet for us in this beyond all other times; it means, while we stand fast, that if exaltation be premature, exaltation is supremely practical; and that if ruin really came, our hearts if not our hopes, could be high."

"That is glorious, hard-hitting talk. His English in its strength and magnificence and un-English in its utter idealism. It is the new G. K. who has already gone forth to war with one of the best pens of the day. When he changes that pen for a Lee-Enfield pity the poor German against whose mighty pounds of beef and ale and reckless courage!"

Other commentators, like the *New York Evening Post* and *The Westminster Gazette*, find some grounds for hilarity in the fact of his forthcoming adventures afield. The former:

"Into what service will he be drafted? The lot of his immediate superior is certainly not to be envied, unless, as we have long suspected, G. K. C. is not an inconceivable in private life. The thing to do with him, in any case, is to give him a terrifically responsible job. Give him a chance to be paradoxical at the expense of the nation, and he would be the most orthodox of executives. He will find paradoxes galore to justify his orthodoxy, the most preposterous reasons for doing the safe and sane thing. Here, too, is a chance to place Shaw and Belloc. And, per contra, a good many conventional Britishers might be sent back to private life, for a while, and the opposition. There is nothing makes the bump of originality swell so quickly as a good knock from fortune. But whatever his military activity, the world will wish G. K. C. every success. Even if he is stationed on guard at a little-frequented railway station in northern Scotland, let him remember that Socrates, during his soldier days, invented his philosophy while standing still on one spot an uncounted number of hours."

The Westminster Gazette knows the extent of Mr. Chesterton's acceptance, but puzzles over his amenability to discipline:

"I am much interested in the news that Mr. G. K. Chesterton has been passed in Grade 3 by the doctors, and I shall be more than interested to see in what capacity, he is 'called up'—if any one dare anything of the kind, I can hardly imagine him as a soldier servant: brilliant epigrams addressed to the average subaltern on the subject of early parades might lead to regrettable results. On the whole, I like to fancy him filling up forms in an office. I defy even the army form system and the most rigorous of staff-sergeants to chasten completely the working of the Chestertonian genius; somehow or other a Chestertonianized form would differ from the common rack of such things."

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

Some French and American Opinion.

A few weeks ago in *La Victoire* (Herve's paper), the Editor expressed the view that the Russian middle-classes would welcome the devil himself if he brought them law and order. The Entente must therefore lose not a moment in helping Russia to spit out the Bolsheviks, for if she would welcome the German devil, she would just as readily welcome the Japanese devil. The Japanese army need only advance as far as the Ural and occupy the Trans-Siberian railway for enough to be able to keep Kornilov's little army supplied, and all the friends of the Allies in Russia will rise.

In *Pays* (a Radical Socialist paper) Mr. Longuet wrote:—

"On the Pacific coast, the threat of a Japanese intervention weighs heavily on our relations with Russia. It forced a vigorous protest from Lenin, and America abstained. Some have sought to justify it by the danger of German military measures in Siberia, along the Trans-Siberian. On this point, we have been set right, once for all, by two military attaches, English and American, Captains Hicks and Webster. These two officers have made enquiries as to the fact, unreasonably exaggerated, of the arming of thousands of German and Austrian prisoners by the Bolsheviks, and of the advantages the Central Powers might attain from this situation. Messrs. Hicks and Webster inform us that they saw 1,200 prisoners, Austrian, not German, ardent Socialists, for the most part Czech, who had enlisted in the Bolshevik army as Red Guards; that they had been sent only against non-Russians such as the Buriate tribes, from whom the Cossack Colonel Semenov had sought to draw a counter-revolutionary army. Further, that since these things, the Siberian Soviets have stopped this enlisting, at the request of Allied officers. At the same time, the news arrived that the German Government, far from considering the enrolment of German Socialist prisoners in the Red Guard as helpful to its plans, had just protested violently against what is considered as a renewal of former attempts made by the Bolsheviks to carry their Revolution into the heart of Germany."

The *Nation* (New York) said recently:—

"Whether we trust or distrust Japan is of absolutely no consequence. The question is whether Russia trusts Japan—that saving remnant of Russian sanity and national feeling which is now giving signs of asserting itself against the policy of fanaticism and ruin. One would think that after the bitter lesson of last September and Kornilov, after the complete demonstration of what Allied mistakes did to ruin Kerensky and bring Lenin into power, there would be hesitation to hail another 'saviour' of Russia. Bolshevism believes that Russia can be saved by ceding Lenin, by showing that Trotsky took German money, and by setting in motion a Japanese army from Vladivostok to drive the Germans out of Odessa!"

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Counterfeit Coin. Owing to large quantities of counterfeit copper coin being off-red for sale at a great discount in the market, the Chief of the Financial Department has requested the police to send out a number of detectives to ferret out the manufacturing dens.

A Collision Enquiry. On receiving a report that the British Consul General in Shanghai has refused to deal with the collision case between the s.s. Kow Chow (plying on the Hongkong-Wachow line) and three junks off Tak Hing, and suggesting that the case should be dealt with in Hongkong, and as both parties have objected to this on the ground of expense, the Civil Governor has requested the Commissioner of Maritime Customs in Wuchow to summon the captain and pilot of the steamship and all persons that are connected with the case, so that it can be dealt with by the new British Consulate in Wuchow as soon as he assumes office.

Naval Proposals. The Authority on hearing that the Central Government will despatch a fleet of warships to assist the defence of Kingchow, has ordered Ohow Tin-luk to command five gunboats to attack beforehand, and has requested the Admiral to despatch four cruisers as reinforcements.

Mining Matters. As the tax on exported wolfram has reached the enormous sum of \$400,000 per month, an important person has proposed that all the wolfram mines in the province should be taken over and operated by the Government, while the other mines should be worked by miners from the Straits.

DISORDERLY INDIANS

As a sequel to a brawl, two Indian watchmen of the Kowloon Docks were charged before Mr. Wood at the Police Court to-day by another watchman in the Docks who alleged that the first defendant had assaulted him.

The first defendant said that complainant was under the influence of wine at the time and as (the first defendant) had advised the complainant not to go out in his dirty apparel. An altercation then arose between them.

The second defendant asserted that he had quarrelled with the complainant and blows were exchanged.

Inspector Brazil suggested that the defendant and complainant be bound over to keep the peace. Further evidence was given by Mr. Tucker, Head Watchman of the Kowloon Docks, and Mr. Wood bound the defendants and the complainant over in the sum of \$100 for six months, and dismissed the case.

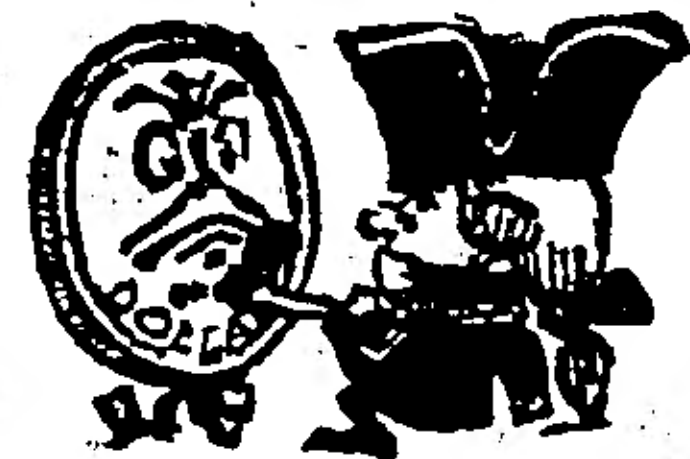
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
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THE Steamship
"TILATJAP"

having arrived, from the above port. Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th instant, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY

the 5th day of September, 1918,
at 3 P.M. at his Sales Room
Duddell Street, Victoria,
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The following Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 2 of Section D of Marine Lot No. 6 and Section B of Subsection No. 10 of Section B of Marine Lot No. 6 together with the messuage or buildings erected thereon known as No. 9 Jervois Street. Term 992 years from 25th June, 1850 created by a Crown Lease of the said lot dated the 1th December 1863, Area 606.84 Square Feet. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$8.07.

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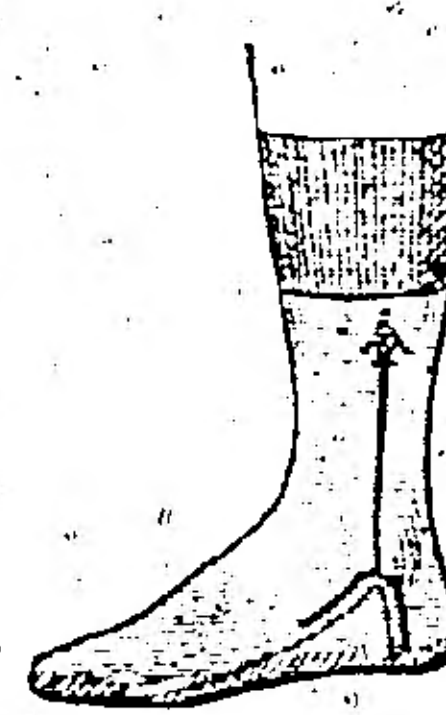
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Tsiliwong	Java & M'sar	28th Aug.	1st Sept.	Moji, Y'hama
Tsiliwong	Java	4th Sept.	10th Sept.	Shanghai
Tsiliwong	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon
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Hailan ... | A. E. Hodgins ... | TUES. 27th Aug. at 1 p.m.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

HAIPHONG via Hoihow Taksang Fri., 23rd Aug. at 7 a.m.

MANILA Loongsang Fri., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Wongsang Sun., 25th Aug. at 3 p.m.

MANILA Yuensang Fri., 30th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the s.s. "KAWA" and "VITAL" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through Bills of lading can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Amoy when convenient.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato, Zientzin Line.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Zientzin calling at Welahel and Obato.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipbuilding Yard Offered

for Sale. Llanelli shipbuilding yard and repairing shipway, freehold, adjoining the North Dock, Llanelli, was recently offered for sale by auction, at Swansea. The property, which covers three acres, was withdrawn at £13,000. Mr. David Roberts, Swansea, was the auctioneer.

Charts not to be Sent Abroad.

A recent order by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty states that no person, unless he has first obtained a permit from the Hydrographer of the Navy, shall send or convey from the United Kingdom to any destination any chart or hydrographic publication. The following classes of publication are included in the term "hydrographic publication":—all books of sailing directions or handbooks relating to seaports; all tide tables, light lists, nautical almanacs, and navigation tables; and all works on or relating to navigation.

Mutiny on Japanese Ship.

A peculiar incident is reported to have occurred on board the America Maru, according to the "Japan Chronicle." She left Moji on July 14, for Keelung and the following day encountered a storm. Water got into the engine-room, and the crew demanded that the ship turn back to Nagasaki for repairs, but the Captain demurred. There was much ill-feeling between the crew and the officers, and it is reported that some men went the length of declaring that the Captain should be killed. As the result of the trouble on board the steamer, she had to anchor for two days off Meiu Island, Okinawa Prefecture, much to the annoyance of the passengers. Ultimately they collected a sum of over Y. 300 for the crew, who then consented to resume their duties. The America Maru arrived at Keelung on the night of July 31, three days behind schedule.

Transport Wastage.

Eighty per cent. of the rolling stock of this country might be eliminated or released for other purposes, says a responsible engineer, if the rolling stock on our congested railways were properly handled. Without endorsing this statement, the Empire Resources Development Committee, through its hon. secretary, Mr. H. Wilson-Fox, M.P., has been urging the Government to appoint a Select Committee of the House to inquire into the whole transport system, including railways, road transport, and harbours. Mr. Fox's committee, which advocates the increase of production by development under State auspices of the Empire's resources, affirms that the benefit to the community from the prevention of waste is likely to be even greater than the benefit from increased production, inasmuch as the former preserves wealth already in existence, whereas new production takes time to organise and to bring into being. The present transport system, or want of system, says Mr. Wilson-Fox, has already broken down because, while individual units are efficiently managed, it has hitherto been no one's business to survey the whole field and supply the necessary links, and think the problem out on the grand scale.

Clyde Shipbuilding Records.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff have established at their Govan yard a record in the construction of oil-carrying vessels, which is, says the "Journal of Commerce," certainly unequalled in Great Britain, and possibly in the world. A vessel of 8,000 tons gross was handed over to the owners within 211 days of the keel being laid down. It is well known that oil-carriers involve considerable more work in proportion to their size than vessels of the conventional type. It has been stated in the House of Commons that 11 months would be a reasonable time for building such a vessel, eight months for launching, and three for finishing, but Messrs. Harland and Wolff took less than seven, exactly 50 weeks and one day. The first vessel of this type built by the firm was completed in 42 weeks, the second in 35, and the third in 30. A fourth was launched on the last Saturday of May, and an attempt was being made to establish another record by completing her before the end of June. The fact that timekeeping in Messrs. Harland and Wolff's establishment is a good deal better than in some other Clyde yards, accounts for this rapidity of output. If the same time-keeping could be maintained in all the Clyde yards the aggregate output of shipping would be very materially increased.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

Two Chinese Heavily Fined.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning with being in unlawful possession of 22 and 20 tael of prepared non-Government opium respectively. Mr. E. L. Agassiz, who represented defendants, said he was instructed to plead guilty on his clients' behalf.

The facts of the case, as related by a Revenue Officer, were that on the 16th inst. at about 11.30 a.m. two searchers were on duty at Connaught Road West between the China Merchants Wharf and Jardine's Wharf. They saw a sampson alongside a steamer and later it sailed toward the shore. The two passengers on the sampson, on landing, observed the searchers on the Praya and extracted two parcels from their persons and dropped them on the sampson. The searchers stopped defendants and boarded the sampson, where they discovered the two parcels. These parcels were opened and found to contain 22 and 20 tael of opium respectively. Defendants were taken to the Import and Export Office and then to the Police Court.

Mr. Agassiz asked his Worship to view his clients' position. The first defendant was a married man with seven children entirely dependent upon him. If his Worship inflicted a heavy fine or a long term of imprisonment, the consequences on his family would be very serious. The second defendant was only a boy of 18 and was unemployed at present. He had in all probability been misled by his friends. Defendants admitted frankly being in unlawful possession and did not make any false statement or commit perjury in Court as prisoners in such cases frequently would do. He understood that the prosecution was not pressing for heavy penalties.

His Worship fined each defendant \$1,000, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

A Gloomy Picture of the Future.

About the middle of May a remarkable speech was made by the Bavarian Privy Councillor, Dr. Helm at the 12th general meeting of the Christian Farmers' Federation. He sketched a gloomy picture of the future, on the ground of his knowledge of the present agricultural situation. He said that the stock of cattle had been decimated, flocks entirely neglected, and agricultural material worn out. It was a deception to believe that peace conditions would ever return, for reconstruction would last, not for years, but for decades.

"What is the picture of the future which presents itself to us? We shall be obliged to restrict our constructive work both at home and abroad. We shall be unable to derive any more articles of luxury from abroad. No more caviare and liqueurs, and fashions from London and Paris. The road to our salvation lies midway between commercial intercourse and compulsory State management. Compulsory production would be fatal. The difficulty will lie in fitting people out. We shall receive uniform and standard clothing. Compulsion may come for sheep breeding and flax growing, for the cultivation of oil bearing plants, and for the restriction of sugar cultivation.

"We must not hope ever again to be able to resume the ways of living we had in peace time. People will have to eat vegetarian food more than before—less meat, more cheese, and more milk products. Milk rather than meat production will be the task of agriculture, with, moreover, the most conscientious utilisation of ground and soil. In addition there will be the securing of labour. Machinery and electricity must take the place of the human hand in agriculture. The exhausted resources of the soil must be made good. To this end the product-

THE PART-TIME SCHOOL.

A Trial in the Cotton Trade.

The part-time continuation school is a prominent feature in the new Education Bill, but some years must elapse before a national system of such schools comes into existence. During the interval there is nothing to prevent employers or educational authorities, if they have the means, from establishing experimental schools, and the first school of the kind in connection with the cotton industry will be opened by Messrs. Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company, Limited, at their Sunnyside Mills, Bolton, at the end of this month. Accommodation has been found in a building apart from the mills where the firm carried on an elementary school for over twenty years. The primary aim of the school will be the training of the young persons in the firm's employment in good citizenship. The firm believe that incidentally this will have the result of making them better workers.

Eventually the school will be open to the employees between 14 and 18, but at the beginning only those from 14 to 16 will attend. Attendance is voluntary, but every one of those eligible, to the number of 200, has applied for admission. The session will extend over forty-six weeks, and each student is to be present each week on the morning of one day from 8.45 to 12.15 and on the afternoon of another day from 1.45 to 5.15. The total of the school hours will be 320 a year. When at morning school the employee will be excused attendance at the mill before breakfast. The total number of hours lost from work will be ten each week, but the employees will not suffer any loss of wages. The subjects of instruction will include drawing and handicraft, physical exercises and singing. Domestic subjects will be taught to the girls, and industrial history, geography, science, and mathematics to the boys. Occasional lectures on practical matters connected with the trade will also be given. The school will be under medical and dental supervision, and have a recreative side.

The school will make necessary some rearrangements in the mills. In the spinning mill, in carding, combing, drawing, and at the fly frames probably no additional labour will be required. The arrangements in ring spinning easily allow of release. In mule spinning "big pieces" will be engaged as "improvers" and to relieve the "little pieces" in sets during school hours. In the winding department of the weaving mill probably no substitutes will be necessary, and any extra work can be apportioned and remunerated. Mechanical reapers for draw-frames are not suitable for a greater part of the work, and it is anticipated that the most serious difficulty will occur in this department. An encouraging sign is the offer of the adult weavers to work without a tenter for two half-days a week and to make mutual arrangements affecting adjacent looms. If necessary, adult substitutes will be engaged, and their wages paid by the company.

Two other points in the scheme are of importance. The first is that a sufficient supply of extra labour will be required right through the works; the second is that the scheme will not be limited to the possibilities of this school, but will permit of employees of marked ability going to advanced schools or a university.

Enemy Subjects in Peking.

The City Mayor of Peking after having secured a registration of all the German and Austrian subjects residing in the Capital has now addressed a communication to the Chief of the Metropolitan Gendarmerie giving the names and occupations of these enemy aliens for reference.

ion of nitrogen has trebled itself during the war. The effect of the centralisation caused by the war will be most detrimental for agriculture for hand in hand with centralisation goes concentration of capital. Another great danger is the monopolisation of ground and soil, which alienates the peasant and presses a beggar's staff into the hand of his post-erity."

ROBBERS IN ANHUI.

Some Typical Incidents.

Poohow, Aug. 8.—Our tui friends seem to be having things about their own way, writes a correspondent of the North China Daily News. I understand that several gangs of Chiang Kuei's troops have been moved from Jehol here. Report says that he petitioned the President for permission to send them and the President was unfavourable, saying that the tui did not matter, but these soldiers have come anyway, both horse and foot, I hear. And now that they are here and some of them reported to be former hangouts in Manchuria, the city people are reported not to want them in the city and they are therefore placed in the surrounding market towns, where the people do not count for much. I hear that these bands of robbers go and come pretty well at will two and three hundred together.

The two old people whom I reported wounded nearly a month ago are practically recovered, but their kidnapped children are not yet returned, and I hear that no word can be obtained as to Mr. Li, brother-in-law of Chiang Kuei, who was over 70 years old. It would seem probable that he is dead. These soldiers from the north, I understand, are waiting for the farmers to clear the ground of the kaoliang that they may have the better chance at the robbers. In the meantime I hear that the latter are almost daily carrying people away from Sogayangching or near there. This is one of our out-stations 85 li eastwards.

An incident is reported which would seem to show that the robbers are pretty well organised and working with something of a purpose which would seem to be mainly against the more well-to-do and official classes. In the raid north-east of us about a month ago, they are reported to have come upon a wheelbarrowman who has 50,000 cash on his barrow going to or from market, that they beat him so that he was unable to push his barrow, that they left him, took charge of the money and barrow and carried it off. When the beaten man was able to move, he went the village headman and complained that he was only a poor man. The headman called in the people who were on that particular raid and asked if they had robbed the poor man. The robbers admitted it and three were, according to report, led out of the village and shot; the leader first saying to them, "You in this way spoil my business."

Another case is that one of the sub-leaders who had kidnapped a nice young woman and was enamoured of her that he neglected to go at command on some other raids. He too was killed and his place given to another!

SUBSTITUTES.

There isn't much accounting in these days of high exchange. So, therefore, don't be doubting. Of our bankers and like change. Our worthy local preacher, Though on Sundays he'd discourse, Is other days a teacher. And of learning is a source, To mend the broken roadways Caused by angry wind and sea. Stone breakers' men on Sandys Would include our good H.E.

That universal genius, The golf-loving young cadet, As chauffeur is all sines, Orangtheleas "Man to let". With brokers we'll dispense As our spare cash we'll invest, If we have the loyal sense, In War Savings Bonds at best. We of merchants have galore. And right well we'll comb them out, As of cargo we've no more, Nor of whisky, gin and stout. Our brainy Major Morgan Has been never at a loss Through speech or other organ To replace by Clark a Boss. A square peg in a round hole: A Shipwright as a Banker—What matters such a wrong role. If we but get a Banker? M. E. S.

THE WASHINGTON INN.

American Hostel in St. James's Square.

The "Washington Inn," which has been built round the statue of William III. in St. James's Square by the American Y.M.C.A. for the use of officers of the American and all the Allied Armies on leave in London, says the Times, was formally opened by the Duke of Connaught on June 23. The inn is, however, already available for the use of officers, and it is hoped that the fact may become as widely known as possible.

The Washington Inn is without question the most luxurious hostel of its kind which has so far been built and equipped for the use of officers. In general plan it consists of series of wings radiating from the statue in the centre like the spokes of a wheel, the wings being connected by a covered way, which runs in a circle around the grass plot upon which the statue stands. The entrance is on the eastern side of the square and leads immediately into a spacious lounge, comfortably furnished with settees, saddlebag armchairs, Turkey carpets, and tables, with all the latest American papers and periodicals. There is also a counter where cigarettes and tobacco may be bought. There is a very large brick open fireplace, right across which runs the legend, in gold lettering, "We were born, not for ourselves, but to help others. Let us imitate the virtues of our predecessors"—the famous words of Captain John Smith, who, in the year 1607, left this country to found the colony of Virginia.

Leading off the farther end of the lounge are wings containing the writing room and library, sumptuously furnished, the dining-room, and the bedroom corridors. At the present time there are 100 bedrooms, but provision has been made for the extension of the bedroom wings should it be necessary. The bedrooms are comfortably furnished, with good beds, chests of drawers, and cupboards, and are decorated in green, blue, and red. The lavatories, tiled throughout are spacious, and provided with numerous hot and cold showers. There is also a large linen room, where officers' linen can be aired. The corridors are all tiled, and the walls painted white and green. The colour scheme of the lounge is red, of the dining-room blue, and of the library green and white. From the latter French windows lead into the gardens, which are provided with numerous seats and chairs. In the lounge there is a grand piano.

The hostel is substantially built in brick, ironwork, tiles, and wood, and might well last for a hundred years. It has cost, with its equipment, about \$10,000. There are large offices and retiring rooms for the administrative staff, and for the many ladies who are voluntarily giving their services as attendants. In this connection, the various departments are controlled by Lady Ward (who is a member of the Executive Committee), Lady Essex, Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, and Lady Evelyn Ward, who are assisted by a large unpaid staff of ladies. Mr. C. E. Dargue is the general secretary, Mr. J. E. Harrison the social secretary, and Mr. M. S. Baker the business secretary. The charges to be made to those making use of the inn are as follows:—Room, bath, and breakfast, 6s. 6d.; luncheon, 2s. 6d.; dinner, 3s.

Chinese Cotton.

Messrs. J. Spun & Co.'s weekly cotton market report for August 15 states:—The upward tendency reported in our previous circular shows no abatement and a further rise of two cents per lb. has been recorded in New York with the result that a further strengthening of the situation has taken place both in Osaka and in Shanghai. Latest reports from India continue alarming, in spite of the fact that some districts have experienced a fair amount of rain, and while we like to discount all extreme tendencies, the fact remains that a certain amount of damage to the new crop has taken place there, which doubtless will be reflected on the local and Japanese markets. New Crop.—Latest indications show apprehensions for want of rain around Shanghai district and a few showers would prove beneficial. Tone of the market, firm.

WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, June 18th.—In face of the magnificent coolness and confidence of France's Grand Old Man, M. Clemenceau, the 77-year old Premier, we in the comparative security of England are watching the operations on the Western Front with anxious attention but with a serene trust in the Allied Armies and the Allied Leaders. With the Germans only 40 miles from Paris, the veteran upon whose shoulders falls the whole burden of government might well be excused if he left the front to take care of itself. But that is not the way of the old warrior they call the "Tiger." Every few days we read in the newspapers that this marvellous septuagenarian has been visiting an active sector of the front line, encouraging the poilus by his very presence and bringing back heartening reports to the Home Front. In one of his recent stirring speeches he proclaimed:—"We will never yield. It remains for the living to complete the work of the dead." That is the spirit of Clemenceau and it is the spirit of France—with the enemy within sound of Paris! How could England fall short of such an ideal, if she were minded to, which she isn't!

Every week that passes brings an accession of strength to the Allies, every week the Germans are getting weaker. Our income increases, while the Germans are drawing on their capital of manpower. During the past few days the arrivals of troops from America have eclipsed all previous records. (Tell that to the Boche who was assured that his submarines would keep the Americans from ever getting across the herring-pond.) And the Americans can go on training and equipping millions upon millions for years to come (it need be which it won't) without ever feeling the draught. For the present it is merely a question of endurance for a few weeks. Against the methodical, sledgehammer blows of an unimaginative Hindenburg we have the inspired defensive genius of Foch who knows exactly what he wants to do and exactly how to do it. Nobody who has come into contact with General Foch leaves him without being deeply impressed by his calm cheerfulness and his air of absolute certainty. He is a master of strategy and, added to his book learning, has that inspired brilliance which is essentially French. Nothing rattles him. His star shines brightest in adversity. He handles armies as a chess-player handles pawns, but also he handles men as only a born leader of men knows how to. Perhaps that is the secret which in 14 won the Battle of the Marne for the Allies and inspired the superhuman resistance offered by French's Old Comantables in the First Battle of Ypres. At any rate he is to-day managing his reserves in a manner that commands universal confidence.

The Austrians have begun their long expected offensive with about as much keenness as a small boy who hates the water begins his swimming lessons. They look as though they had stood shivering at the edge of the bath till the Boche came along and pushed them in. At any rate, judging by the conditions of Austria and the results so far to hand they couldn't have had much stomach for the business. So far as the first few days are concerned it's "thumbs up" for the Allies. We have learnt by experience that the attacking side, under modern conditions, choosing its own moment and its own point of attack, may expect to go a pretty considerable distance in its first rush, until the defence can bring up its reserves to the threatened point. In France we know what successes have been scored by these methods. But the Austrians seem to have come a dismal clobber in the first stages of their attack, in spite of their armies having been reinforced by some forty divisions from the East since the Autumn. There was nothing startlingly original in the Austrian tactics, which, indeed, bore every evidence

of having been made in Germany. The front of attack was rather unusually long, stretching from the river Adige to the mouth of the Piave, north-east of Venice, a distance of over 90 miles. What slight gains they made on the first day had been completely restored within twenty-four hours, while the Italians counter-attacked with such rapidity and vigour that they captured 3,000 prisoners on the first day. The main result of the tremendous Austrian efforts up to now is that certain of their forces succeeded in crossing the almost dry bed of the Piave and are being held by the Italian. One of the most astounding features of the whole affair is the Austrian official version of it—a modest and most apologetic document. After mentioning that a certain prince rashly penetrated so near to the battle line that he was actually wounded by a piece of shell, it proceeds to admit that "The advantages we gained were able to maintain only partially," which is truly a remarkable example of approximation to the truth. It looks as though they needed a Ludendorff on the High Command to cook their communications for them. But it certainly appears as though the Italians, with French and British help, *leur out rendu un tout petit chien*, as the French would say.

Events on the Austro-Italian front are well worth watching, because the internal affairs of the Hapsburg Empire are in a remarkably dyspeptic condition. I am not going to tell you that Austria is at the end of its tether and can only hold out another ten minutes. We have heard that tale too often in the last three years to be impressed by it. But there is no doubt that things are very touch-and-go indeed this time. It must be remembered that Austria-Hungary is a nation containing as many breeds as the bo'en's mongrel. Germans, Magyars, Czechs, Poles, Ruthenes, Slovenes, Serbs, Croats, Romanians, Italians and others make up its population, the three first named forming the majority. The Germans and Magyars run the country in a sort of unholy alliance, and the Czechs (who mainly inhabit Bohemia) are the ablest and brainiest of the races. The Czechs have always been anti-German and most of the rest are at one with them in hating the Vienna Government though till now they have never gone to the length of rising against it. War-weariness and hunger, however, have gradually brought matters to a head. To-day Hungary alone isn't supplied with food; Bohemia is literally starving, a state of affairs for which the Czechs blame the Germans the Germans the Czechs, while both revile Vienna. A German newspaper published at Prague wrote recently:—"North Bohemia is starving, nay, dying of starvation. Weeks ago the distress was such that the Emperor wept and promised succour." (The rest was censored). And in Croatia, Bosnia and many other provinces of the Empire, not excepting Vienna itself, things are hardly any better.

On the very eve of the offensive reports reached the outside world that grave disorders had broken out in Austria—especially in Bohemia and the Slav provinces—and that the people were demanding peace at any price whatever. Manifestoes have been published throughout the country announcing that the Government has been informed of preparations for an insurrection and warning the people of the consequences. In all the Slav provinces these notices have been torn down. And the resignation of that same Government is being pressed for by the political parties. Altogether things are looking pretty dull round Vienna way and the first results of the monster offensive can't have cheered them up much. Look at it this way. If you were a Czech soldier, driven into an unsuccessful attack, shoulder to shoulder with a German whom you hated; for a country which you hated against an enemy whom you didn't hate but rather sympathised with—well, you wouldn't be heartily keen, would you. (By the bye you pronounce Czech as though it were the scarp of paper you tried to pay your

tailor's bill with when you hadn't got any money in the bank, but I will resist the pause I might make on the subject.)

One of my readers has sent me the annexed set of verse—or worse. He calls it "The Rhyme of the One-eyed Sergeant" but it might just as well be named "The Nightmares of a Neurosthenic." I give it you here without apology or excuse and offer no prize for the best solution. See what you can make of it, because I can't:—

'Twas night in the Transport dog-out,
And the bullets burst in the air,
And a lorry stuck in No Man's Land,
Was hit by a German flare.
The sentry was cleaning his water-cool
With a piece of one-by-three,
And he scraped the water off his spats
With a pull-through dipped in tea.
A hot cross nurse passed by him
With a traverse in her hand,
With some rosin for the stretcher poles
And some iodine for the band.
The officer snuffed his gas-jar,
And holed his puttees in ten,
And the whole platoon went over the top
At ten past by Big Ben.
When they reached the German trenches
And captured a heavy gun,
They found the Germans had gone to tea,
And so the poor dog had none.

But, a truce to such airy persiflage. Desist! Over here we are in the height of the cricket season—but it is a very different season from those of pre-war days. No newboys greet our ears with "Yorks v. Lancs Result. Spesh-ul," or "Test Match, Century by Jess-up." Khaki has replaced flannels and all the giants of those days are flinging bombs instead of cricket balls, and wielding rifles or revolvers instead of bats. Many famous figures there are whom we shall never see again on the field, Colin Blythe and Kenneth Hatching of Kent, John Rapsel of Surrey (who was an even greater Rugger player than cricketer and carried off several Blues at Oxford in the early years of the century), H. G. Garnett and W. K. Tyldesley of Lancashire are but a few of the famous cricketers who have made the supreme sacrifices in the Greater Game. There is no first-class cricket to-day, but school, and regimental cricket flourishes, and there were two school games on Saturday which bring back something of the thrill of older times. Eton playing Charterhouse for the first time in history dismissed their opponents in the first innings for 13, of which 4 were byes. B. S. Hill-Wood took 6 for 1 and going in last for Eton scored 23 not out. Eton won in the end by an innings and 72, Hill-Wood taking 9 wickets for 18 in the two innings and A. C. Gore 9 for 32—not bad performances for schoolboys.

But even more exciting was the Westminster v. Radley match. By 4.0 in the afternoon Westminster had scored 213 for 8. Stumps were to be drawn at 6.0, so, at this score, the Westminster captain declared his innings closed. Radley, he thought, and everybody else thought, could hope at best for a draw. But Radley thought different. They went in and actually started to hit out. They continued to hit out. In fact never left off hitting till they had won the game with two wickets and a few minutes to spare. Not bad going that. And when you come to think of it the spirit of the British Army is very much the same. How many times in the course of the war has it set out to achieve the impossible—and done it!

OLD CROOK.

Peking's Foreign Residents.

According to inquiries made by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the following is the number of foreign residents in Peking according to their various occupations:—363 merchants, 192 men of literature, 188 missionaries, 340 craftsmen, 61 employed in Government, 56 in communications, 21 doctors, 2 salaried and 2 notaries.

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with a veil of mystery and pre-
sented with such consistency as
to ably hold the interests of the
audience from the first to the
last.""The Mark of Cain" will
appeal to all lovers of mystery.
Its story is brimming over with
thrills, action and excitement
and at the same time is so well
presented as to afford a story
that can easily hold the atten-
tion of the audience without be-
coming too much of a conun-
drum."

BELGIUM IN ENGLAND.

The Story of Elizabethville.

If you ask any British work-
ing man what it was that drew
England into the war, one word
will give you his answer—
"Belgium." There who are
versed in high politics may argue
as to whether, if Germany had
refrained from "backing her
way through" Belgium, British
statesmen would have been
have felt compelled to draw the
sword. That is a hypothetical
question which it is impossible
to answer with certainty.
But plain men deal in
plain facts, and for the plain
man in England it was the
invasion of Belgium that placed
intervention beyond the region
of dispute.

As if in commemoration of this
supreme fact, there has sprung up
in the very heart of England a
Little Belgium, with factory,
houses, church, schools, and cafe
complete. Save for the broad
north-country accent of the genial
policeman who represents the
majesty of English law, you will
hear nothing but Flemish and
Walloon spoken in its streets.
Step inside Little Belgium for a
moment, and you will find your-
self breathing a different air—
less dour, less responsible, more
full of the zest of life than the
atmosphere of the England which
surrounds it round.

Should you be a linguist, you
may chat with Belgian soldiers
wounded in the service of their
country, or talk with one of the
trim Belgian housewives, as she
tends her shining pots and pans
or gives the finishing touches to
her sparkling white napery.
Should your tongue be of scant
service to you as a medium of
communication, you may watch
the sister of mercy, in her
gracious, flowing robes, as she
takes her way to the girls' school,
or listen to the haunting cadences
of the Belgian Melodies
which come floating on the air
from chess-room or cafe. Or, if
you will, you may wander into
the factory, and watch the sturdy
Belgian employees at their work,
or stray into the gardens and see
what fair flowers an exile may
raise upon an alien soil.

You will find this miniature
Belgium nestling in one of the
most beautiful valleys of northern
England, not far from the
wharves and dockyards of New-
castle-upon-Tyne. It is called
Elizabethville, after King Al-
bert's heroic consort, and several
of its streets bear the names of
other members of the Belgian
Royal Family. But Elizabeth-
ville is not unkindful of its
Allies. There is a Place George
V. and a Boulevard Queen Mary,
while General Joffre and Lord
Kitchener are also commemorated.
Here, in this small but com-
pact community, some four
thousand Belgians are employed,

making shells for the British
Army, and here their wives and
children have found a peaceful
haven after the horrors of their
devastated homeland. Elizabeth-
ville is a memorial, raised by the
British Government in honour of
the little which binds England to
Belgium, and, as the Belgian
Minister of War has declared, it
shows in most practical form,
"what the co-operation of the two
Allied nations can produce."

It was Mr. Lloyd George, then
Minister of Munitions, who was
responsible for the establishment
of Little Belgium at Elizabeth-
ville. The Belgian Government
was at first loth to release the
necessary men, as they could be
found only in her fighting forces,
but eventually it warmly co-
operated in the proposal, on the
understanding that only Belgian
should be employed at the factory,
and that they should be under
the control of a Belgian General
Manager. This condition was,
of course, willingly agreed to. It
was, indeed, the essence of the
scheme, and some four thou-
sand workmen were sent over,
with a full managing staff.
Out of this number, nearly
ninety per cent. have been service,
while about three quarters have
been wounded in the field. Some
four hundred, moreover, have been
decorated for distinguished
military service. The men are
cheerful and happy and their
smiling faces testify to their
appreciation of their surroundings.

The stacks of 8-inch and 8-inch
shells, waiting in the store-room
to be transported to the front, bear
witness to their energy and
industry. Already the factory
has provided more than a million
and a half shells for the British
Army, and, as regards the economy
of output, it is sufficient to
remark that in December,
1918, the number of pounds paid
out fortnightly in wages was
double the number of the weekly
production of shells, while to-day
the two figures balance one
another, although in the meantime
the rate of pay has been increased.

But Elizabethville is something
more than a factory. It is a town.
When the Belgian soldier comes
home, after a hard day's work, he
returns to the comfort of a well-
kept home, and finds his wife and
children waiting to welcome him on
the threshold. The town has
been planned on the most approved
lines of modern building, and the
utmost care has been taken to
secure that the houses are
trustworthy and pleasant to the
eye. All the furniture and uten-
sils have been supplied to the
Ministry of Munitions, and the
interiors of the cottages present a
cosy picture of happy home life.

Each house has its own water-
supply, and sanitary arrange-
ments, and electric light is laid
out throughout. In the evenings
you may see the proud owner
digging in his own garden or
assisting in the great allotment
campaign which is now being
pressed with such success through-
out the length and breadth of

England. The weekly payments
made by the tenants cover rent,
rates and the use of the household
furniture, and are not based upon
any idea of profit.

The streets are wide and plea-
santly planned, and the ample
space allowed differentiates
Elizabethville from the industrial
quarters—so often ugly and over-
crowded—of the older towns. As
is well-known, the Ministry of
Munitions, in the housing
arrangements which it has made
for the great army of munition-
workers which it has been called
into existence by the war, has
proceeded very largely upon
"Garden City" lines, and has
enlisted the services of some of
the most distinguished housing
authorities in the country.

There are three public dining-
halls, where the workers—and, for
that matter, a large number of the
other inhabitants—take their
meals, and where the food is
good and the charges low.
"Communal housekeeping" has
long been an established feature
of the Garden City, and the com-
munal kitchens which have been
established in many of the chief
industrial centres since the war
have emphasised the economy in
time, money, and labour, which
may be effected by co-operative
enterprise. The principle has
special advantages when applied
to the new munition "villages,"
and it has proved a great success
at Elizabethville.

In the large cafe and recreation
hall, at the side of the Obelisk
Blanc, the features of the Brus-
sels cafe are reproduced as
exactly as possible. Games,
concerts, boxing matches, wrest-
ling bouts—such are some of the
diversions in which the in-
habitants of Elizabethville delight,
and the recreation hall is the
natural centre of the social life
of the town.

Shopping in Elizabethville is a
simpler and less exacting
process than elsewhere, for, in
addition to the butcher's shop,
where the Belgian mother sends
her little girl to draw the family
meat ration as if she were a
British housewife, there is
only one emporium to satisfy the
varied needs of the community.

At this village Wanamaker's,
you may purchase—of course
from Belgian Salesmen and wo-
men—all that you require for
your household, and you need
have no fear that you are being
"fleece" by some rapacious re-
tailer. There is a plentiful supply
of goods at Elizabethville, and
many a London suburb would
envy it its facilities for rapid and
satisfactory purchase.

The Church of St. Michael is a
plain, simple building, but it is
bright and decorously ornate
within. How many a petition
must have been offered within
these humble walls for a brother,
a son, a sweetheart still serving
in the field. How many a prayer
for victory must have been uttered.
How many a silent tear
must have been dropped in re-
membrance of happier days

and the sweet smiles of home
and friends.

And *Le bon Dieu* must have
listened, too, to many a sign of
thankfulness that after the
torments and terrors of an invaded
country, the worshippers have
found a quiet haven in this
peaceful English valley. This
simple shrine is, indeed, holy
ground, rich in more sacred
memories than many a Cathedral.
It is the Church of the Exiles,
whence the windows are always
open towards Jerusalem.

In the hospital, where "cases"
are tended by white-robed and
gentle nurses, all the doctors are
military surgeons. As has been
said, some three-quarters of the
Elizabethville workers are wound-
ed soldiers, and while they have
been restored to health and
strength sufficiently to perform a
good day's work, an old wound
often proves jealous of too speedy
a convalescence and gives trouble
once more.

There is a special maternity
ward in the hospital, where the
new citizens of Elizabethville find
dainty cot beds ready for their arrival,
and where sweet flowers and
fruit bear a breath of the coun-
tryside.

And what of the children? Let
the bright looks and merry faces
in the playground of the girls'
school tell their own story.
Elizabethville is itself a baby
town, and its children lead a free
and happy life. Go into the class-
room and hear the girls singing
their school songs, or watch the
boys, intently listening, while
their master, still in army uni-
form, instructs them in the
language of their temporary hosts.

Or pay a visit of inspection to
the Boy Scouts' Troop which has
been formed at Elizabethville,
and hear the boys give three hearty
cheers for England. You will
then know something of the
vigour and health which course
through the veins of this young
community and will cherish no
fears for the Belgium which is to
be after the war.

For if Elizabethville is some-
thing more than a factory it is
also something more than a fact.
It is a symbol. And symbols are
more potent and enduring things
than facts. Elizabethville places
on record, in the industry of its
workmen, in the courage and
resourcefulness of its women-folk,
in the cheerful good spirits of its
boys and girls, that Belgium will
arise again, her strength renewed
and her national vigour unim-
paired.

In building Elizabethville,
England has given a hostage to
the future, and has written, in
letters of bricks and mortar, her
determination that Belgium, at
whose call her manhood flocked to
the colours, shall be restored in
full integrity and recompensed
—so far as recompense is
humanly possible—for the im-
measurable crime which has been
perpetrated against her.

There is laid in Elizabethville
to-day the first stone of the
Belgium of to-morrow.

IF GERMANY DOES NOT
LOSE.

(By Capt. R.P.P. Rowe).

Big-worded oratory has informed
the ordinary man again and
again that, if Germany were to
win the war, the world, as he had
known it would come to an end.
The ordinary man, is moderately
impressed by the re-iteration of
this statement, but what does it
mean to him? He shrewdly sus-
pects that the world, as we
have known it has come to an
end—in any case, and in his
heart of hearts suspects that,
whatever happens, he may
rub along tolerably, if not very
comfortably, in the new state of
existence with which he is
threatened.

This is so far from being the
truth that it is worth while to
consider what in actual fact
would happen if German
militarism were left in control
of the resources of Central
Europe. It is not necessary
to postulate a German victory.
If Germany escaped defeat
and secured an inde-
minate peace, there is no doubt
that the above condition
would be fulfilled. In that case
the most powerful body of men in
the world would be the militarists
of Berlin and their supporters.
The peoples of Central and East-
ern Europe would be day in
their hands, and the vast
resources of almost a
continent would be theirs to
organise for a definite purpose.
They have never disguised this
purpose. They seek supremacy
among the nations of Europe of
such a character that it cannot
easily be challenged, and as
an ultimate and more important
end the possession of distant
parts of the earth as tied markets
for their trade.

It is too often forgotten that, for
the Prussian, supremacy in Europe
is only a means to an end. His
aim is a wider one. He literally
pictures to himself an empire in
the future that will bestride the
narrow world like a Colossus. A
little England and a little France,
ones aborn of power, may be left
to live their insignificant national
lives, but overseas control must
be born from them.

This is especially so in the
case of Great Britain, whom
Germany admittedly regards as
her most important rival. Great
Britain is great because of her
world-wide dominions, and these
and her trade position she can
only keep by retaining command
of the sea. Now Germany
perceives quite rightly that
supremacy on the European
Continent would be of small
value to her while England
controlled the sea, but she also
realises that a commanding
position in Europe would enable
her to dispute that control, and,
what is more, to dispute it with
every chance of success.

With Central Europe, Asiatic
Turkey, and Russia in her grip,
and the whole Baltic and the
Scandinavian countries under her
domination, Germany would be
in possession of resources
greater than all that England
could command.

In addition to this, her autocrac-
tic system would give her advan-
tages in war organisation superior
to those of any democracy. In the
armament race, which would then
be chiefly naval, she could
outstrip all competitors. There
is no doubt at all that after a few
years the result would be a
German fleet which should have
every chance of wresting from
England the command of the sea.

This is not imagination. No
one who studies the articles and
books that represent Pan-
Germanism can doubt that the
whole-hearted aim of those who
at present rule in Germany is
world wide domination. The cry is
for colonies and colonies of the
German stamp—mere appen-
dages of the mother country and
governed with a iron hand for her
benefit and not their own.

The one means to that end is
sea-power. Hence the cry for
the freedom of the seas. Quite
obviously it is designed to conceal
the attack on their freedom
which is contemplated. For the
freedom which England main-
tains enslavement by Germany is
to be substituted. If that should
materialise, as must almost
certainly happen, if the conditions
postulated, are fulfilled, rich
hoops are available for Germany's
eager grasp. India, Australia,
the Southern Pacific, South Africa
and its vast hinterlands, if not
Canada, could no more escape
German domination than a fly,
fast-captured, could disentangle
itself from a spider's web.

The fate of England might be
humiliating in the extreme, but
to rule some 50 millions of a
difficult people would be a source
of weakness rather than strength
to Germany. To take possession,
on the other hand, of vast
thinly-populated regions with
infinite capacities of expansion
would be a much more re-
munerative proposition. A
robber does not kill his victim if
he can steal his purse and leave
him alive but helpless. The over-
sea dominions are Great Britain's
purse, the sign and substance of
her might.

It is these that Germany eyes
so greedily, and beyond question
it is in the far lands whose freedom
is secured from German rapacity
by the British Navy that
liberty would go by the board if
Germany escapes defeat in the
war. It takes no logician to
perceive that Kaiserism means
conquest. While it exists there
can be no peace in the world, no
state of stability between nations.
Kaiserism must advance in
its career of domination or cease
to exist. It must destroy or be
destroyed. If has one admitted
purpose and one only to gain
profit by conquest. On the
lands of the earth its gaze is set;

TENNIS IN AMERICA.

A Japanese Player Defeated.

New York, 20th June—Walter
Merrill Hall moved a step nearer
to the Middle States tennis
championship in singles yester-
day afternoon when he defeated
Seichiro Kashio in the final
round of this year's tournament,
by a score of 3-6, 6-2, 6-3,
3-6, 7-5. By his victory Hall
earned the right to play Theodore
Roosevelt Hall, the present title
holder, in the challenge round
this afternoon.

The match between Hall and
the little Japanese was the feature
of the day, and it provided a
match that was astonishingly
close. When Hall and the
Nipponese attained the final round
brackets it was not thought that
the former would have much
difficulty in over-coming his rival.
Kashio, however, played tennis
far beyond anything that he had
thus far shown in this country.
In many respects his game called
to mind the work of Kamagae.

He was steady at all times,
with a rather soft game, and while
for the most part he was content
to play defensively and let his
rival make the errors, there were
winning strokes at his command
that caused the utmost confusion
to Hall, who found himself forced
into the playing of a soft game
instead of his severe driving
game, with keen net play inter-
polated.

More astonishing than all else
in the play of the Japanese was
the speed with which he covered
the court. He made gets that seem-
ed all-but-impossible. Time and
again he returned Hall's smashes
from under the shadow of the
backstop and not infrequently
succeeded in eventually winning
the point.

At the outset Hall attempted
to cut off his opponent's drives
with a net attack, but he soon
reconsidered this determination
when Kashio showed that he
could pass accurately down the
lines or cross-court, his rival with
a sharply played back-hand shot.
From then on Hall played almost
entirely from the baseline, there
being many long rallies with
each contestant in the deep
court.

Not until the last two games of
the match did Hall show the
fiery net game of which he is
capable. With the last set
having been taken to decide by
Kashio, Hall cast caution to the
winds and came bounding to the
net. For once Kashio's passing
shots deserted him, and Hall
finished off the two games with a
whirl wind of volleying that left
Kashio helpless.

For it is there it sees profit. The
island at its gates is only of im-
portance in so far as it banks the
satisfaction of that greater greed.

